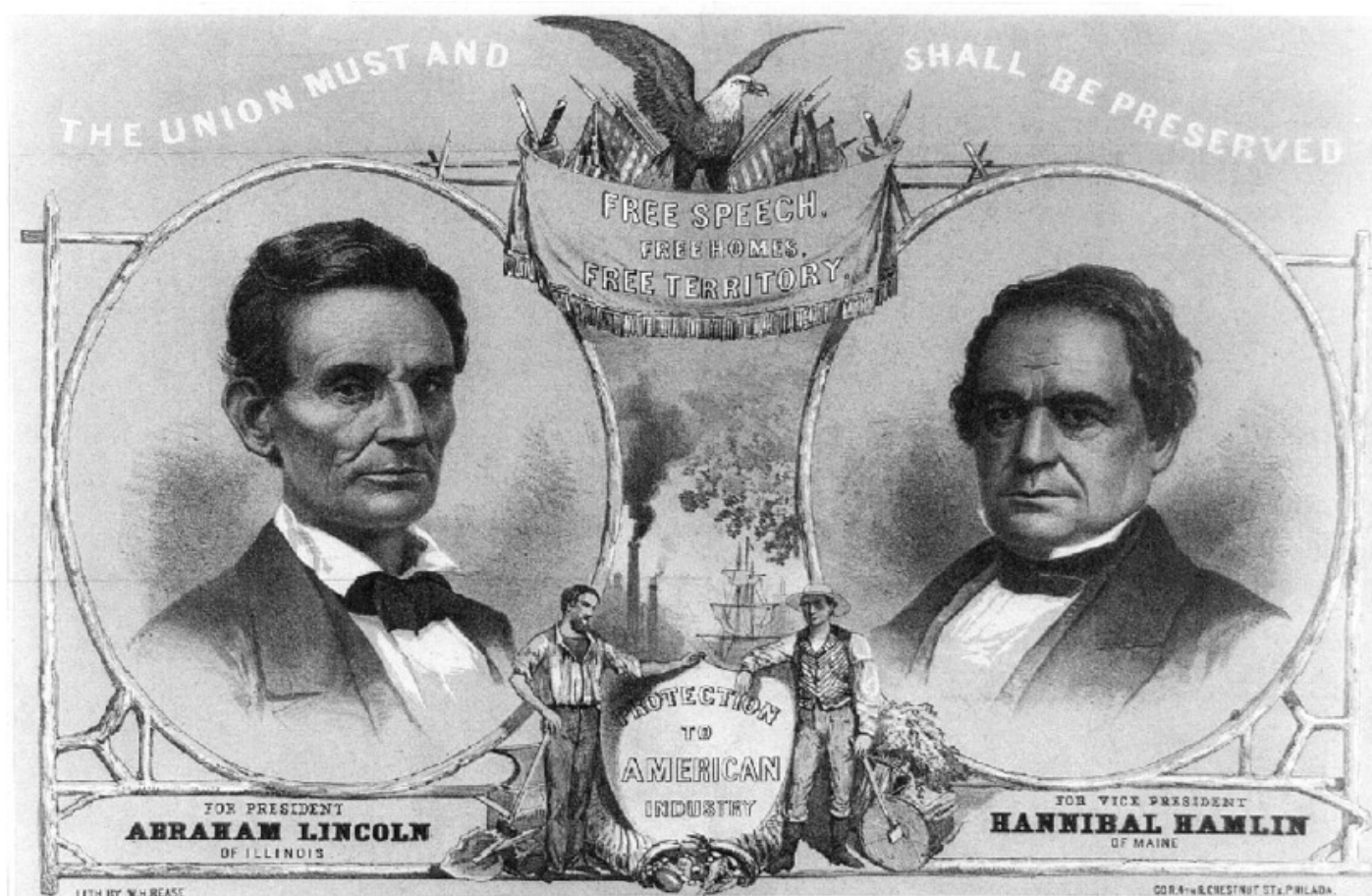


Kentucky, 1861

Setup Session 2



Today's Agenda

- Reminders:
 - Send me your character's name.
 - All assignments should be submitted to "Kentucky 1861 Assignments."
 - Newspapers should be submitted the day before the session they will be distributed.
 - Papers based on speeches should be submitted the day the speech is given in class.

- **Questions**

- **Assignments and Other Information on Canvas**

- Discuss
 - Lincoln, "A House Divided"
 - Lincoln & Douglas, Freeport debate
 - Seward, "An Irrepressible Conflict" (time allowing)
- The Rise of the Republican Party
- Set newspaper schedule

The Crisis of the Long 1850s

- 1846: Introduction of the Wilmot Proviso
- 1848: Founding of the Free-Soil Party
- 1850: The Compromise of 1850 and the Nashville Convention
- 1854: The Kansas-Nebraska Act and the founding of the Republican Party
- 1854-1858: Bleeding Kansas
- 1856: Collapse of the Whig Party
- 1856: The Caning of Senator Charles Sumner
- 1857: The Dred Scott Decision
- 1859: John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry

Lincoln (& Douglas)

- In the “House Divided” speech
 - What is the point of the “House Divided” metaphor?
 - What events and actions does Lincoln discuss in this speech? How does Lincoln interpret the events of the 1850s? How does he interpret the actions of northern Democrats like Douglas who support “popular sovereignty”?
 - What does he seem to believe the long-term goal of pro-slavery and Democratic politicians to be?
- In the “Freeport Debate”
 - What does Lincoln think about the fugitive slave clause in the Constitution?
 - What is his position on the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?
 - What is his position on slavery in the territories? States?
- What appears to be Lincoln’s overall position on slavery?
- Douglas
 - What appears to be Douglas’s position on slavery?
 - How does race play into Douglas’s argument?

Seward

- What is the “irrepressible conflict”? Why is it “irrepressible”?
- On what basis does Seward condemn slavery and celebrate “free labor”?
- What evidence does he give that the Democratic Party is engaged in a conspiracy to “nationalize” slavery?
- How is his argument similar to and different from Lincoln’s? Which is more radical?
- Why would Seward’s and Lincoln’s arguments worry southerners? Why might some southerners find Lincoln less offensive?

The Collapse of the Second Party System

- In the 1850s, the American political system experienced a severe crisis due to the issue of slavery in the territories.
- The Whig Party (one of the two parties in the Second Party System)
 - Could no longer satisfy both its northern and southern members
 - Collapsed between 1852 and 1856
- The Know-Nothing Party
 - Arose in the early 1850s in response to mass immigration
 - Anti-immigrant and anti-Catholic
 - Popular in the Northeast and Upper South
 - Collapsed in 1856 over the issue of slavery

The Rise of the Republican Party

- A response to the collapse of the Whig Party
- The Republicans
 - Anti-slavery
 - Included individuals from virtually every type of anti-slavery group
 - Republicans argued that slavery
 - Should be banned from the territories
 - Was against American ideals, immoral, and an out-of-date economic system
 - Was legal and constitutionally protected where it already existed
- Whig beliefs about using the national government to help the economy



Republican Party Ticket in 1856

Republican Constituents

- Core ideologies and constituencies
 - Many abolitionists supported
 - Most supporters not abolitionists
 - Free labor ideology
 - White men should be able to work their way up in society.
 - Laborers should benefit fairly from their labor.
 - Free labor created a better economy.
 - The “slaveocracy”
 - Enslavers had “captured” the federal government.
 - Enslavers made increasingly extreme demands.
- Republicans were racist.

“I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. ... I... am in favor of the race to which I belong, having the superior position.”

“I agree... [a black man] is not my equal in many respects – certainly not in color, perhaps not in moral or intellectual endowment. But in the right to eat the bread, without leave of anybody else, which his own hand earns, *he is my equal and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every living man.*”

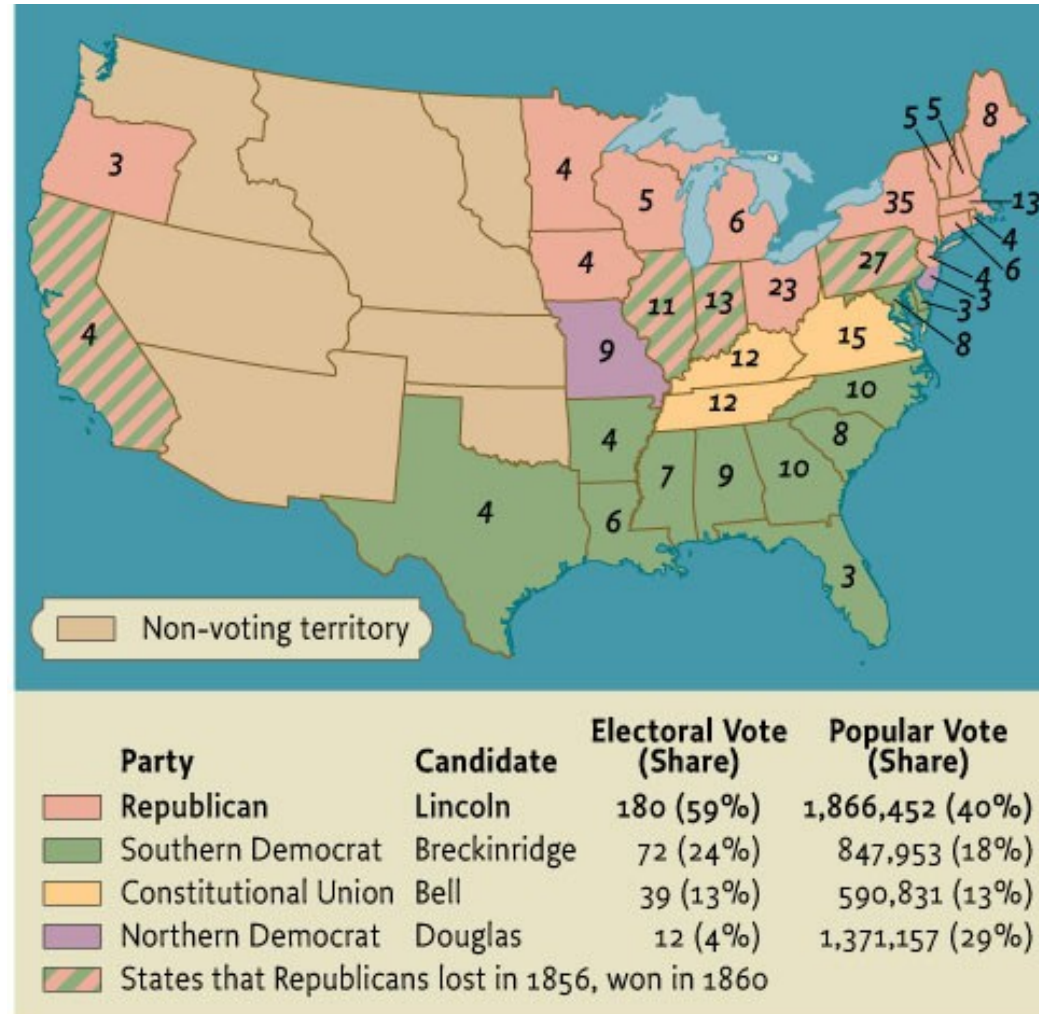
“That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between the two principles...The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same...spirit that says, ‘You work and toil and earn bread, and I’ll eat it.’ No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation, and live by the fruit of their labor, or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another race, it is the same tyrannical principle.”

• Abraham Lincoln, 1858

The Election of 1860

- The Republican Party nominated the Illinois politician Abraham Lincoln.
 - Lincoln was an appealing choice because he was a moderate
 - Committed to the maintenance of the Union
 - Believed that the states had a constitutional right to allow slavery
 - A strong moral opponent of slavery and committed to banning it from the territories
- The Democratic Party split over slavery.
 - The party nominated the Illinois Senator Stephen Douglas.
 - Southerners left the party and nominated John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky.
- A new party, the Constitution Union Party, nominated John Bell of Tennessee.

The Results of 1860



How are southerners going to react?

Think carefully and don't assume they will all react the same way!

Set Newspaper Schedule

- Please sign up on the sheet in the front of the class.
 - Use your real name when you sign up!
 - Consider when your character might want to have extra votes!
- I will post this schedule on Canvas.

Next Class Agenda

- Reminders
 - Send me your character's name.
 - All assignments should be submitted to "Kentucky 1861 Assignments"
 - Newspapers should be submitted the day before the session they will be distributed.
 - Papers based on speeches should be submitted the day the speech is given in class.
- Game rules and procedures
- Racism Argument Quiz
 - Doing well on this quiz means you can use the "Race Argument"
- Select Speaker
 - Caucus with your region